Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1807. [No. 1903

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Exuma Salt---afloat.

Just received, by WADSWORTH and BUTLER—per brig Martha,
3500 bushels coarse EXUMA SALT—which they will sell low, from on board.
April 29. d

SALT.

6000 bushels of Ground Allum.
2000 bushels of Liverpool Blown—
On board the ship Leonidas,
Will be sold unusually low if taken from on board. Apply to
Bryan Hampson, or
Mordecai Miller.
April 27. d

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.
Joseph Dean.
March 27 d

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of

his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr. *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.
March 17. d

For Sale,

A GROUND RENT of *Seventy-two Dollars* per annum, on Prince-street.
WANTED,
A few Shares of the Bank of *Alexandria* and *Potomac*.
Wm. Groverman, *Broker*.
March 17. d

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
ALSO,
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermaceti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by
James Sanderson.
January 19. d

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900 Spanish HIDES.

First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE, and St. Croix SUGARS,
Just received, per schooner Fame, from St. Thomas—
FOR SALE, BY
Richard Veitch & Co.
April 25. d

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, between 20 and 30 years of age, who understands house work.
Apply to the Printer.
April 27. tf

Plaister Paris—*Afloat.*

60 tons Plaister Paris on board sch'r Victory, at Lawrason's wharf, and for sale by *LAWRASON & FOWLE*, on said wharf.
Who have also landing from said sch'r & Sally & Betsy,
120 boxes mould Candles
50 do. brown Soap
20 barrels New England Rum
3 casks Sperm } *OIL.*
6 do. Whale }
6 do. Tanners }
1 bale Gurrahs
20 half bbls. Fall Mackarell
100 bbls. Nova Scotia Potatoes.
April 29. d

FOR SALE,

The strong, well built
Sloop NORA,
About 50 tons burthen, well calculated for a Packet, having good accommodations for passengers, lying at Merchants wharf.
ALSO,
Cheese, Apple Brandy, Corn, Corn Meal, and four boxes of Garden Seeds assorted for the West-India markets.

If the above vessel is not sold by Thursday next, she would take freight for New-York.—Apply to the Captain on board, or to
Lewis Deblois.
April 21. d

For Freight or Charter,

The Sloop
JULIANA,
ZEPH GRAVES, Master;
Burthen seventy-five tons, is nearly new and in complete order.
For Sale, on board said vessel,
At Lawrason & Fowle's wharf,
SALT, GIN, SUGAR & COFFEE.
April 17. d

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20 casks choice old Sherry Wine,

25 do. Malaga do.
20 bags Black Pepper,
100 bls. sweet Cyder,
A quantity of Sole Leather,
1 box fine Irish Linens, and Russia Sheetings, entitled to drawback,
Now landing for sale by
JOHN G. LADD.
April 28

ADAM LYNN

Has received, per ship Leonidas, from Liverpool, a handsome assortment of
Jewellery, Plated, Japaned and Fancy Goods, viz.
GOLD Broaches of the latest patterns, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Plated Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes, Cream Pots Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays, &c. Japaned Waiters in sets, Bread Baskets, Knife Trays, Sattin Wood Knife Cases Tea Caddies, Silver and Plated Spectacles, Plated Spurs, Whips, Pocket Pistols, Dirks, Gold and Silver Epaulets, Military Feathers, and an assortment of
SILVER WARE, as usual.
He continues to manufacture Gold and Silver Ware, of every description, *and wants two Apprentices to the Silversmith business.*
May 4 d

Washington, April 30, 1807.

Having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, agent for purchasing the eight per cent. Stock of the United States, standing on the books of the treasury, and the books of the commissioners of loans for Maryland and Virginia—

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I am ready to treat with any persons for the purchase of said Stock, at private sale, within the price limited by the 2d section of the act of Congress of the 18th of April, 1806, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed.

James Davidson, jun.
Agent, &c.

Section 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the commissioners of the sinking fund shall not be authorised to purchase any of the several species of the public debt, at a higher price than at the rates following, that is to say—They shall not pay more for three per cent stock than sixty per cent. of its nominal value; nor for any other species of the public debt more than the nominal value of its unredeemed amount, the eight per cent. stock only excepted, for which they shall be authorised in addition thereto to give at the rate of one half of one per cent on the said nominal value for each quarterly dividend, which may be payable on such purchased stock from the time of such purchase to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine.
May 4. d3w

For Sale or Rent,

MY *LAND, TOBACCO WARE-HOUSES*, and other buildings at Boyd's-Hole; at present in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Timberlake. Possession may be had the first of April. For further particulars apply to Mr. *William F. Grymes*, near the place, Mr. *William Wedderburn*, of Alexandria, or the subscriber.
W. Fitzhugh.
February 21 2awtf

Isaac Robbins and Co.

At their GROCERY STORE, opposite the Indian-Queen tavern, King-street,
Have laid in their assortment of Groceries for the present season,
(Where country merchants can be supplied)
Consisting of—
PORT, SHERRY, and MALAGA } *WINES.*
Cognac Brandy; Holland Gin; Jamaica Spirits; West-India and Country Rum.
IMPERIAL, HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, and HYSON-SKIN } *TEAS,* of good quality.
Coffee, first and second quality; Chocolate no. 1; muscovado sugars of different qualities; sugar house brown; loaf and lump do. molasses; pepper; pimento; nutmegs; cinnamon; ginger; alum; copperas; brimstone, madder; salt-petre refined.
FLOTANT, NEW-ORLEANS, and CAROLINA } *INDIGO.*
Fig blue; rice; best London mustard;—snuff; excellent chewing tobacco; smoaking ditto; segars; pipes in boxes; chalk, wrapping paper; candles and soap; brandywine gunpowder double F; bed cords; leading lines and traces.

ALSO,
A consignment of cotton and wool cards, which will be disposed of very low.
May 5. d3teo10t

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of
MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.
Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality.*
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.
March 19. d

Printing, in its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

For LIVERPOOL,

The Ship FAME,
Capt. CLARKE;
Will sail in 15 days; having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged.—Freight will be taken to amount of about 400 barrels flour, or cotton equal to that stowage, on consignment to Messrs. Logan, Lenox & Co. of Liverpool.
William Hodgson.
May 6. d

For NORFOLK,

The Schooner
Martha and Mary,
Laying at Merchants wharf;—will sail in a few days. For freight apply to
William Hodson.
May 6. d

Nova-Scotia Potatoes.

JUST RECEIVED,
One hundred barrels *Nova-Scotia Potatoes*.—For sale by
Thomas Simms.

Ran away, on Wednesday last, that notorious rogue, *FRANK*, formerly the property of Col. Fitzgerald. Whoever takes him up and secures him so that I get him again, shall be rewarded. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing him at their peril. THOMAS SIMMS.
May 6. 3t*

Spanish Hides,

JUST RECEIVED,
An additional supply of SPANISH HIDES, in good order and for sale, by
John Tucker.
Who has on hand,
Ten puncheons Antigua rum, two years old; first quality Muscovado sugar, in hogsheads and barrels; 1400 bushels Turks-Island salt; a few bags coffee: claret wine, in cases of two dozen bottles, and Madeira wine in pes.
May 5. 3taw2w

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,
THAT commodious two story FRAME HOUSE, on the lower end of Water-street, 32 feet front, with two wings 16 feet each, with smoke house, dairy and stable, and fine garden—Also, the use of a large vacant lot well calculated for a garden. For further particulars enquire of
T. Sanford,
T. Preston.
May 5. eo12t

TWO CENTS *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 13th of February, 1807, a mulatto boy, named *TOM*, between 19 and 20 years of age, an apprentice to the carpenters' trade—Had on when he went away, a blue round jacket and grey overalls. Whoever will bring home said apprentice, shall have the above reward.
Thomas Preston.
May 5. eo3t

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
5 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior qu'ty
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell about fifteen and an half acres of Land, within half a mile of Alexandria, situate on the south side of the lane leading from Mr. Hodgson's dwelling to the poor house, and directly opposite that building. Although this property from its situation must soon become valuable, it will be sold low for cash, or good negotiable paper at ninety, one hundred and eighty, and two hundred and seventy days. Apply to JAMES IRVIN, or myself
Robert Adam.
January 29, cot&

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

FROM THE TIMES, MARCH 23.

RUSSIAN PAMPHLET. We have received from one of our correspondents, a pamphlet, which has been circulated at St. Petersburgh, where it produced a considerable sensation. It contains a short and distinct answer to the several assertions in Bonaparte's famous message to the senate, communicating to it his decree for putting the British islands in a state of blockade. The message itself appeared in our paper of the 11th of Dec. and the observations, of which we now present a short abstract, are expressed in strong language, and are founded in truth.

"In the beginning of the message, Bonaparte tells his senate, "It was our extreme moderation after each of the three former wars, which was the cause of this, which has succeeded to them." To this it is answered, that the *moderation* of France and her ruler may be judged of by the following acts. The king of Sardinia has been stript of all his continental dominions, that they might become French provinces. The royal family of Naples were driven from their throne by the ruler of France, in order to make room for one of his own brothers. The stadtholder of Holland has lost his titles and his fortune, and the Dutch provinces are given to another brother. The electorates of Mentz, Cologne and Treves, have been added to France. The republic of Venice has been dissolved, and its territories made the subject of traffic, and, finally annexed to France. Brabant, and all the sovereignties on the right bank of the Rhine, have been also annexed to France. In the midst of peace upon the continent, the republics of Genoa and Lucca, the principality of Prombino and the isle of Elba, have been declared French possessions. All Italy has been subjugated. Switzerland was attacked without a pretext; and after being pillaged, sacked, and covered with ruins, it was obliged to accept the new constitution, which was dictated to it, and which makes it subject to France. The German empire has been destroyed, and all its princes have been stript of their titles and their rights, in order to bestow them upon the vassals of France. The king of Spain has been forced to yield St. Domingo, and make war upon Portugal: he has been also obliged to consent to the dethroning a king who was his brother; it was wished to take from him the Balearic islands, as an indemnity for the prince royal of Naples. The duchy of Mecklenberg has been seized; because the year before the Russians had been *joyfully* received there.

"It would be an endless task to retrace all the invasions which France has made in peace as well as in war, or to detail her acts of violence; the treaties she has broken; the territories she has insulted; and the outrages she has committed against every court; and yet it is the author of this universal ruin, and of so many calamities public and private, that dares to boast of his *extreme moderation*.

"The message continues to observe, that so many cabinets were influenced by England, that Bonaparte wished for a solid peace with that power; and therefore, notwithstanding this triumphant situation, he was not stopt in the late negociations with England, either by the arrogance of her language, or the sacrifices she required. The isle of Malta, on which the honor of the war appeared to turn, was yielded to England, as well as the Cape of Good Hope.

"The isle of Malta, and the Cape of Good Hope, do not, however, belong to the ruler of France. With what right can he pretend to give them up? He forgets to mention, that in exchange for those pretended sacrifices, he wanted England to abandon Sicily, and the kingdom of Naples.

"Bonaparte says, 'It was easy to see, after the death of the principal minister of England (Mr. Fox) that the continuance of the negociation had no other object but to cover the treaties which united the fourth coalition.' The word *coalition* is a very favorite word with the French government; it serves as a rallying word to their nation; but it would be impossible to prove that a third coalition ever existed. The king of Prussia was actually at war with England when he took up arms against France. He entered into the field alone, and France had but one enemy to contend with. The Russian troops were then at a considerable distance; and lord Morpeth, the British envoy, sent to propose an accommodation, only saw the king in his camp, and just before the battle. It is undoubtedly Bonaparte himself who wishes for war, and who makes war against all nations, to establish for himself an universal empire.

"He declares that it is his fixed determination not to evacuate Berlin nor Warsaw, nor the provinces which the fortune of war might put in his possession, until the general peace shall be concluded; until the Spanish, Dutch and French colonies shall be given up; and untill the foundations of the Ottoman empire shall be strengthened, and its independence irrevocably fixed. After having carried war into the heart of the Turkish empire without pretext, and endeavoring to deprive it of its richest provinces, Syria & Egypt, and after having frequently proposed the dismemberment of the Turkish empire, it is too much now to profess such an uncommon zeal in its defence. As to the charges which Talleyrand makes against Russia, the real state of the dispute respecting Moldavia and Walachia is this—Those provinces have been frequently conquered by the Russians and always restored at the peace. They are inhabited by Greeks and the emperor of Russia has always promised them his protection when he evacuated the provinces. One of the cause of the ruin of those provinces was the frequent deposition of the Hospodars. Russia and the Porte had agreed by an express convention, that the two provinces of Mourousi and Ypsilanti, should be invested for seven years with the title of Hospodar, and should not be deposed under any pretext, before the expiration of that term. The Ottoman Porte never thought of breaking this treaty until M. Sebastiani arrived at Constantinople and dictated to the Divan the recal of the two Hospodars, and the shutting the Bospho us against Russian ships of war and transports —The French ministers threatened that unless the Porte would break her treaties with Russia upon those two points a French army would march through Turkey to attack the Russians on the Dniester. After France so notoriously dictated to the Porte it is too much to talk of the ambitious views of Russia against that power.

"As to the threatened blockade of England, the idea is justly ridiculed, of a nation that had no fleet at sea, pretending to blockade an island, that it has no means of approaching. The terms of peace proposed are so extravagant, that it is as much as to say, that France will carry on the war as long as there is any country left to plunder, or a single crown to be got.

"The message concludes with expressing what is the real object of it; it is to call for an immediate conscription to repair the losses which the French army had suffered. Those unhappy victims to the ambition of their chief, who are torn from their afflicted families, are invited to come to see cities once flourishing but now reduced to ruin, and deserted by their miserable inhabitants. They are to see on the fields of battle, the mutilated bodies —the scattered limbs, and the blood yet smoaking, of their elder brothers in arms. To this has been added the inclemency of the seasons; the severity of the northern climates; and his pompous call seems only to be an invitation to a sudden or lingering death, amidst all sufferings with which it is possible to afflict mankind. The career may be seductive to those who run the chance of being made princes or grand dukes at the expence of the lawful sovereigns and in contempt of the law of nations; but to the poor soldiers it is an eternal adieu to their homes and their parents.

"After this extraordinary message then follow two reports of Monsieur Talleyrand to the emperor. This is a novel mode of procedure, and can be intended for no other purpose, but to afford the emperor an opportunity of appearing to yield to his ministers from state necessity, and of shewing that he is sacrificing for public good, the emotions of his own heart, his generosity and above all, his *extreme moderation*.

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We still remain in the same situation which we have been in for some days past; and consequently do not possess the means of throwing any light upon the projected arrangements of a new administration, whatever they may be. It is however certain that the duke of Portland continues to be engaged in this important business, & if it take effect that he himself will occupy the office of minister. In the course of a couple of days the public will know the result.

The various lists that have appeared are perhaps in many instances correct, but we find a great difficulty in reconciling to our minds the probability that Lord Melville whose name appears in them all, will be included in that which shall receive his majesty's approbation.

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The French squadron lying in the harbor of Rochefort is expected to put to sea the first favorable opportunity. It consists of six sail of the line besides frigates and smaller vessels and is generally supposed to be destined for the West Indies. A few days since this marauding squadron came out of the harbor, in consequence of admiral Keates' squadron being blown off the coast by the strong westerly winds; but the wind fortunately changing to the eastward, enabled the British squadron to regain its station, on the appearace of which the enemy immediately ran and took refuge under the protection of their batteries. Commodore Keates' squadron consisting of the Superb, Audacious, Revenge, Foudroyant, Mars, and Fame of the line, Penelope and Pomona frigates, were all cleared for action; but the retreat of the French under their batteries rendered it impossible to attack them. According to the latest accounts from off Rochefort the enemy continued in the situation into which they had been driven, and were ready to take the first opportunity of making their escape. The British squadron was in sight of them.

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Another Gottenburgh mail arrived yesterday evening. No fighting appears to have taken place since the battle between general Savary and general Essen. The French continue their retreat towards Thorn, and the advices from Berlin of the 3d state, that the imperial head quarters was at Osterode. From the direction of the retreat of the French army, it should seem as if Bonaparte not only wished to take the shortest road to Berlin, but as if he was desirous of keeping as far as possible out of the way of the Austrians. He appears to be taking precautions against any attempt which the Austrians might make to interpose their force in his rear. Yet the tempting opportunity is still left them. They might still, by making a rapid push through the marquisate of Lusatia, cut him off from Berlin. It is not likely, we think, that he will remain at Thorn. His object in his recent operations was certainly to get to Konigsburg, and make himself master of the rich magazines that are there. He has failed in it, and it is supposed he will not attempt any further operations on the right bank of the Vistula, nor even continue on the Vistula. He returns to the banks of that river in a very different attitude from that in which he left it—beaten and discomfited by an army not superior in number; beaten too, not more by the steady valor of the troops opposed to him, than by the consummate skill of the general commanding them. Austria, therefore who might have remained inactive & neutral, had he succeeded in his attack upon the Russian army, has additional and powerful incentives to declare war against him. She is certain that she will not now have to sustain the chief weight and pressure of the war against an enemy flushed with triumph and confident of success. She would enter into the contest in alliance and co-operation with a power which, single handed, has beat the conquerors of Austerlitz and Jena, led on by Bonaparte in person. The advantages of taking an immediate & decisive part in the war, must, we should think, be seen and felt by the Austrian cabinet, unless it listens to Foxite principles and counsels!

From the Weekly Inspector.

BEHOLDER.—No IV.

WE have seen the systematick operation of partiality to France and antipathy to England, from the institution of our government to the present hour; and have noticed some of the principal instances in which their operation has been the most mischievous. We have seen that through the whole course of the federal administrations, this accursed spirit *advanced its miscreated front athwart the way*, and harrassed every important proceeding. We have seen it, in the reign of Jefferson, "in the full tide of successful experiment," bearing down the mounds which the labors of twelve years had erected against it, and sweeping away our sovereignty and independence. Knowing, then, the evils we have suffered, what are the dangers we fear?

From that partial spirit which can see no danger in France, or justifies it, if seen, we fear the utter subversion of our liberties. The same tameness which will sacrifice to a favorite power thirty-two thousand dollars for the sake of meeting in a "common point," that will surrender fifteen millions, and accept Pandora's box as an equivalent; that will give two millions more because they are demanded; that will interdict commerce whenever it is required; the same tameness will permit an armed enemy to enter our harbors, point them the road to the capital, and unfurl for them their flag on its top. The same band of cowering legislators that suffer Talleyrand to pick our pockets, would let Bernadotte cut our throats.

But, say these sapient politicians, our country is young—war is not congenial with republics—it is better to sooth than contend with our enemies; war is a dreadful scourge, and we may prevent it by the civility of our principles, and by our corresponding dispositions. To observations like these we can give no softer name than the "folly of fools." Is Switzerland safer for her cringing? Is she more secure by means of her contributions? Is Germany free because she joyed at the proclamation of emancipation by French soldiers? Is Prussia gained by the indecisive policy of her king? On the contrary has not Bonaparte reproached him for his "irresolution," and driven him from his capital? The fate of Prussia warns us not to temporize. But those who have been blind till now will never see till the conflagration of their dwellings opens their eyes. If Troy must fall, Cassandra warns in vain, and Laocoon admonishes for nought. And let us remember that the stratagem of Sinon effected more than the ten years' siege of the thousand ships of Greece. When arms are unavailing, art often succeeds; and Philip's mule with gold is more powerful than the phalanx of Alexander. The adroitness of Gallick diplomacy is as much to be dreaded as the power of Gallick arms. The blind of our country will be entangled by the former, till the enlightened are unable to resist the latter. The conduct of our rulers has brought us to an alternative: we must either pronounce them blind, or worse than blind.

In this state of the world, and of our country in particular, the last session of congress should have evinced a spirit worthy of 1776, and show the world that we are not to be resigned to oppression and conquest. But the second session of the ninth congress was twin to the first. It was spent in debates upon bridges and the salt-tax, while our commerce is left to be plundered, while commotion disturbs our interior, and war lours on our frontiers. While Bonaparte is subjecting Europe at his feet, and putting our existence in jeopardy—while our coasts are unarmed, and our harbors defenceless, congress loll away the day and dream away the night, and leave us to the mercy of him who has poisoned his own soldiers, and in cool blood massacred thousands of his prisoners. They cry peace, peace, while our limits are invaded, and slumber securely amid the dangers that surround us. Surely when the surrounding elements are in commotion, our rulers should be on the watch-towers. But we find them at hotels and at balls, while the interests of the nation are neglected. The opiate of faction seems to have lulled them into a slumberous state, from which the wand of Hermes could scarce wake them. Common danger unites them not, but flowing in the same channel down to the sea of destruction, they, like the fabled rivers, will not unite.

But there is another class beside the blind, whose influence we have to fear. I mean those who see the encroaching power of France, and wish it success. That there are such we cannot doubt; for it is impossible that all who are silent should be ignorant. This class is probably small. Partiality rarely drives to open and unblushing corruption, though it often hoodwinks and bewilders. But small as this class may be, it is not harmless. We can, however, do nothing to prevent its evils. As long as overt acts of treason are not committed, we can only point out the men and caution against intrusting them with authority. If it shall be necessary we must hold up the individuals to public detestation—for be it noted, *there are men who would gladly deliver this country to Bonaparte, if they could secure to themselves the first office of a county.*

National prepossessions are extremely dangerous. It is impossible to feel an undue partiality for one nation, and not be inimical to its rival enemy. This truth is most convincingly proved by the experience of these U. S. and the evils we have yet to suffer, will demonstrate it beyond the power of contradiction. But though it may be too late for us to profit by it, future generations will enrol in capitals on their political temples:—Let nations stand aloof from acrimonious enmity and fond prepossession: So may they escape the evils which our fathers suffered, and maintain that independence which our fathers lost.

AMERICANUS.

BALTIMORE, May 5.

Arrived schooner Felicity, Besse, 16 days from St. Pierres, Martinique' Left there April 19, schooner Jacob Getting, Nicolls, for New York in 8 days; Comet, Undernill, Folly Landing, ditto; Enterprize, New York, two days; brig Marien, Reed, New-York; brig Joana, Jackson, Newburyport; brig Mary —, ditto. A two topsail schooner had just arrived from New York, in 26 days; schooner Jason, of Baltimore had just arrived from Barbadoes; sloop ——, in 26 days from N. Y. just arrived. April 19 was brought to and boarded by the British privateer Camilla, commanded by a *gentleman*, overhauled our papers and treated politely. 21st off Guadaloupe, was chased by a large ship; after a chase of three hours she carried away her fore-top-mast. The brig Venus, Prior, from Martinique for Baltimore, was taken and carried into Dominique the day after sailing. Admiral Cochrane, with six ships of the line and four frigates, had arrived at Dominique. Three British ships from England, bound to Surinam, were captured and brought into Fort Royal, Martinique. April 27, passed a ship off Swan Point, which we took to be Lie Bermuda, from Batavia.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, May 7.

Arrived at the city of Washington, on Monday, the 27th of April, lieutenant ROBERT J. SPENCE, who behaved himself in so gallant a manner off Tripoli.

He was seized, by general Wilkinson's order, on the 25th of February last, on a supposition of being favorable to Burr's plans, and delivered to captain Shaw, who sent him on to the city. Mr. Spence is now waiting for an investigation of his conduct. It is to be hoped this young gentleman, in whose manly soul honor and valor dwelt, left no room for treason to lurk.

[*Washington Fed.*

Extract of a letter, dated Bordeaux, March 17th, 1807.

On the 20th January I advised you the state of this market. Owing to numerous arrivals at Antwerp, Nantz, Marseilles and here, and the present precarious state of the continent, business in general is more dull this spring than usual. The prices of sugar and coffee have been peculiarly affected in consequence.

Mahogany, gum, nankeens, teas and tobacco, continue to remain without demand; pot ashes, cocoa, cotton and indigo are of current sale, at the prices quoted.

It is rumored that a duty of 30 fs. per ql. is to be imposed on tobacco the growth of this country; such a measure would be of vast importance to the tobacco trade of the United States.

Letters from Spain mention that the king has prohibited all intercourse with England.

I am, &c.

Coffee, West-India, fr. 2 60 to 2 85 per lb. Bourbon, 2 72 a 2 77; Mocha, 2 75 a 2 80; Caraccas cocoa, 3 25 a 3 30; Island do. 2 25 a 2 35; Indigo, Bengal and Guatimala, 12 a 13 50; Louisiana, 11 a 16 50; Pepper, 1 87 a 2; Cotton, Louisiana, 200 a 225 fr. per qtl. Georgia, short, 190 a 220; Sugars, white, clayed, 113 a 160; brown do. 90 a 119; Muscovado, 68 a 100; Pot Ash, 83 a 87; Brandy, 4th proof, 218 a 225 fr. per 50 velts; Red cargo Wine 225 fr. per ton, on board; Exchange on London, 23, 60-00 per £. sterling.

COMMUNICATION.

Beet Sugar.— The manufactory of which is recommended to the farmers of the United States.

Mr. Hermbstadt, of Berlin, has lately published the following cheap method of obtaining sugar from BEET ROOT. "Let the Beet Roots be pounded in a mortar and then subjected to the press, the juice is next to be clarified with wine, like that of the sugar-cane, and then by evaporation bring it to a syrup. From 100lbs. of raw sugar thus obtained, 80lbs. may be had by the first refining of well crystalized sugar, inferior neither in quality nor whiteness to that of the West-Indies. Two days are sufficient to complete the operation. [*Phil. paper.*]

COMMUNICATION.

The following anecdote of Lord Chief-Justice Holt, forms so striking a contrast with recent occurrences in the U. States, that I have copied it for your Gazette. Had our *Lord High Admiral* as he is termed by one of his "water-closet" heroes possessed as much regard for the privileges of his fellow citizens as a British judge, we should not have seen such extraordinary and illegal measures taken to insure the destruction of the power of AN ANCIENT RIVAL.— *Hornet.*

"He had a just sense of the extreme danger of calling in the military power, under pretence of assisting the civil magistrate in the execution of the laws; and he would on no occasion countenance any thing of the kind. Whilst he held the office of Chief Justice, a riot happened in Holborn, occasioned by a practice in which many persons were then engaged, of decoying young people of both sexes to the plantations. The persons decoyed were kept prisoners in a house in that street until an opportunity occurred of shipping them off; which being discovered the enraged populace was going to pull down the house. Notice of this being sent to White Hall, a party of the guards were commanded to march to the place; but they first sent an officer to lord chief justice Holt, to acquaint him with the design and to desire him to send up some of his people to attend the soldiers, in order to give more weight to this proceeding. The officer having delivered his message the chief justice said to him, "Suppose the populace should not disperse at your appearance what are you to do then?" Sir, we have orders to fire upon them. "Have you sir?" replied his lordship; then take notice of what I say: if there be one man killed and you are tried before me, I will take care that you and every other soldier of your party shall be hanged sir!" added he, "go back to those who sent you, and acquaint them that no officer of mine shall attend soldiers, and let them know at the same time that the *laws* of this kingdom *are not to be executed by the sword*: These matters belong to the civil power, and you have nothing to do with them."

"Upon this the lord chief justice ordered his tipstaves with a few constables, to attend him, and went himself in person to the place where the tumult had arisen, expostulated with the mob, and assured them that justice should be done upon the persons who were the objects of their indignation: Upon which they all quietly dispersed."

The following article is extracted from a Bristol paper published in June last.

Origin of newspapers in England, and a short history of them to the present time.

It may gratify our national pride to be told, that mankind are indebted to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, for the first newspapers, which had been printed while the Spanish fleet was in the English channel during the year 1588. It was a wise policy to prevent, during a moment of general anxiety, the danger of false reports, by publishing real information. And the earliest newspaper is entitled The English Mercurie, which, by authority, was imprinted at London, by Christopher Barker, her highness' printer, 1588.

The first newspaper which is preserved in this collection is No. 50, and is in Roman, not in black letter. It contains the usual articles of news, like the London Gazette of the present day. In that curious paper there is news from Whitehall, on the 23d of July, 1588. Under the date of July the 26th, there is the following notice: "Yesterday the Scots ambassador, being introduced by sir Francis Walsingham had a private audience of her majesty, to whom he delivered a letter from the king his master, containing the most cordial assurances of his resolution to adhere to her majesty's interest, and to those of the protestant religion. And it may not here be improper to take notice of a wise and spirited saying of this young prince (he was twenty-two) to the queen's minister at this court, viz. 'That all the favor he did expect from the Spaniards was the courtesy of Polypheme to Ulysses, to be the last devoured.'" We may defy the Gazette of the present day to give a more decorous account of the introduction of a foreign minister.

Burleigh's newspapers were all extraordinary Gazettes which were published from time to time, as that powerful statesman wished either to inform or terify the people. The Mercuries were probably first printed in April 1588 when the Armada approached the shores of England. After the Spanish ships had been dispersed by a wonderful exertion of Prudence and spirit, these extraordinary Gazette's very seldom appeared. The Mercurie, No. 54, which is dated on Monday November 24, 1588, informed the public that solemn thanksgiving for the successes against the Spanish Armada, was this day strictly observed. This number also contains an article of news from Madrid, which speaks of putting the Queen to death, and of the instruments of torture which were on board the Spanish fleet. We may suppose that such paragraphs were designed by the policy of Burleigh, who understood the artifices of printing, to excite the terrors of the English people, to point their resentment against Spain, and to cement their love for Elizabeth.

It is a remarkable fact which history has either too idle to ascertain, or too much ashamed to relate that the arms of Cromwell communicated to Scotland with other benefits, the first newspaper which had ever illuminated the gloom or dispelled the fanaticism of the north. Each army carried its own printer with it, expecting to convince by its reasoning or to delude by its falsehoods. King Charles carried Robert Barker with him to New Castle in 1639, and general Cromwell conveyed, Christopher Higgins to Leith in 1652—— When Cromwell had here established a citadel, Higgins reprinted in November 1652, what had been already published at London, "A Diurnal of some passages and affairs, for the information of the English soldiers."

On the 31st of December, 1660, appeared at Edinburgh, "Mercurius Caledonius, comprising the affairs in agitation, with a survey of foreign intelligence."— Thus Scotland was to enjoy the luxury of a newspaper which was of Scottish manufacture; yet it only continued for ten numbers, which were very loyal, very illiterate and very affected. By this failure there was not a newspaper printed in Scotland at the æra of the revolution. The few had doubtless instructed themselves, during several years, from the London Gazette; and the many had been too busy during the late times with the affairs of the other world, to be very anxious about the events of this; even years elapsed after the revolution before it was deemed safe by the public, or advantageous by an individual, to print a newspaper.

The first private, not royal newspaper, in London, began in August, 1622, and was a weekly one; this was soon followed by others, under the title of Weekly Currantes; in the civil wars the Diurnal and various Mercuries came forth, which were increased in number during the reigns of Charles and James II— In 1696, the coffee houses of London, exclusive of the votes of Parliament every day, had nine newspapers every week; but in the reign of Queen Anne, London first enjoyed the luxury of a newspaper every day; in 1709 there was one daily paper, and seventeen other papers; in 1724 three daily papers were published, and eighteen other papers; in 1753, the number of newspapers sold in all England according to an average of three years preceding, was 7,411,757; at the close of the late reign in 1760, it was 9,404,790; in 1790, it was 14,035,639; in 1791, was 14,794,153; and in 1792, was 15,005,760. This forms such a phenomenon of curiosity, political and literary, as has not been paralleled in any other part of the world.

At present there are 203 weekly provincial newspapers published in Great-Britain and Ireland, of each of which one thousand copies are sold on the average. At six pence each paper, the annual return to the proprietors is 263,900l. and at the duty of three pence half penny per paper, they yield to the state 154,000l, per annum. Each paper contains also an average of forty advertisements, yielding to the proprietors, at seven shillings each, the sum of 147,784l. per annum; and the duty, at three shillings per advertisement, yields to the state 63,336l. per annum. Such are the wonders of one department only of our periodical press.

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY NEXT,
At ten o'clock, will be sold, on Merchants' wharf, at the store of Capt. *Moore*,

A variety of Liquors,

Consisting of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Bounce, Teas, Sugar, Stone Ware, &c. &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

May 7. dts

Public Sale.

Will be added to Friday's sales,

One case, containing mens', womens' and children's Cotton Hose; Muslin Shawls; Galloons; Platillas Dowlass, &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 7.

TWO DOLLARS *Reward.*

STRAYED, from the subscriber, on the 30th of last month, a middle sized *Cow*, of a deep red color, with short crooked horns, a small star in her forehead; her belly, flanks, feet, and the lower part of her tail white; and remarkably gentle. She had on a bell, which was buckled round her neck by a leather strap. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring her to

Edward Stabler.

5th mo. 7th. co1w

Freight Wanted,

For Boston or any of the Northern Ports,

FOR THE

SLOO WILLIAM,

WM SPEAR, Master;
About 800 barrels burthen.
Apply to
Lewis Deblois.

May 7. d

For Charleston or Savannah,

The Sloop

RANGER,

Captain DAVID BEEK,

Burthen about 500 barrels. For freight or passage, apply to

Robert Young.

May 7. 6t

For Philadelphia,

The Sloop

HARMONY,

JOHN ELWOOD, Master;
Will sail on Sunday the 10th instant. For freight or passage, apply on board at Col. Ramsay's wharf.

May 7. 5t*

C. BENNETT

Has received per the HUNTER, from LONDON, LEONIDAS, from LIVERPOOL, and other late arrivals—

The following Goods, viz.

LONDON superfine cloths and cassimeres
Muslins, lenos, dresses, mantles, &c.
Cotton and lace sleeves
Artificial flowers and wreaths
Silk and leather gloves
Irish linens and sheetings
Cotton kerseymeres, grandurells, &c.
An elegant assortment of waistcoating
Sample canvas, Scotch gauze
Gentlemens' London hats, coarse do.
Diaper table cloths
3-4, 4-4, 8-4, and 10-4 diapers
Calicoes, silk and cotton chambrays, and undressed ginghams
Sarsenets, long and short India company nankeens
India tambored and plain mull muslins
Italian lutestrings and French plaintas
White and other coloured English satins
Ribbons, silk and cotton cords
Rich 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk damask shawls
Fashionable buttons
Pins and needles
Waldron's grass and cradling scythes
Seine and sail twine
Shoe thread
British gunpowder, &c. &c.

May 7. d1w.6taw1w.2aw1w

Bottled Porter, Ale and Cider.

THE subscriber offers for Sale at his Cellar, next door to Mr. Smith's china store, King-street, the following bottled LIQUORS, warranted of the best quality.—Orders, for home or export consumption, will be carefully attended to, as respects length of voyage and climate, viz.

Albany PALE ALE first quality.
Do. do. do. second do.
Philadelphia PALE ALE, } From
Do. PORTER, } *About* and
Also, } *Stewart's*
BEER & ALE, on draught. } Brewery.
Newark CIDER, rich and high flavored.

John Macleod.

N. B. About 40 BARRELS recently emptied, suitable for fish.

May 7. d1weotf

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7. d

Just Received,

Per schooner Good Intent, John Baxter, master, from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers,

200 hhds. ground allum Salt
10 hhds. N. E. rum
40 barrels do.
10 chests young hyson tea
200 reams wrapping paper
100 boxes mould and dipt candles
20 do. brown soap
3 bales hops.

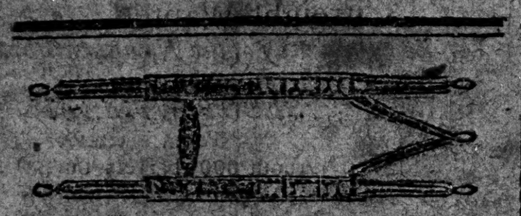
Faxon, Metcalf and Co.

They have also on hand,

10 pipes Holland gin
4 pipes 4th proof cognac brandy
20 barrels no. 1 beef
20 do. no. 2 do.
20 do. pork—

And a general assortment of SHOES.—All of which will be disposed of on moderate terms for cash or approved notes.

April 29. co2w



Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Received per ship Leonidas from Liverpool,

Red, Green, Blue and Yellow Morocco Leather,

Good quality for sadlers, shoe-makers, bookbinders, hatters, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Sadlers' Seating Leather, and a few dozen Morocco suitable for the West-Indies.

May 2. d12m

The Subscriber,

Gardener and Nursery-Man,

FROM GERMANY,

Who for eight years was employed by his excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, at Mount-Vernon, and for the last eight years by Richard M. Scott, Esq. at Bush-Hill—wishes to have a place in that capacity. He executes draughts, and lays off gardens on the most approved plan, and is well acquainted with the construction and management of green houses, hot beds, &c. Please to enquire at Mr. SCOTT'S, at Bush-Hill, near Alexandria.

John C. Ehlers.

April 21. 2aw5t*

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

January 5. d6m

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Davey and Mills*, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and *William N. Mills* is solely authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,

Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.

January 23. eotf

☞ All those indebted to the above firm are requested to discharge their respective dues on or before the 10th day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced against them, without respect to persons.

William N. Mills,

CONTINUES to carry on the *Grocery & Flour Business*, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—

And has just received,

2500 weight Firkin Butter,

In complete order for shipping.

January 23. eotf

Isaac Entwisle and Co.

Hve on hand and offer for sale, at reduced prices,

A quantity of Ale, Porter, Beer and Cider, of a quality equal to any imported.

They have also on hand,

A quantity of old Philadelphia Porter.

Orders from the country and masters of vessels will be duly attended to, at their Bottling Cellar, on King-street, nearly opposite Mr. Hugh Smith's store.

N. B. YEAST, and a quantity of HOPS of the first quality, Boston inspection, for sale, at his store on Harper's wharf, bottom of Prince-street. I. E.

April 16. 2aw1m

☞ *Cash given for empty bottles.*

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WARE HOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping & Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT.

And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman* —an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf

United States Court, fifth Circuit and Virginia District.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1805.

John M'Iver, assignee of Josiah Watson, plaintiff—*against*
Bird, Savage and Bird, James Watson, John Watson, jun. James Taylor and Richard M. Scott, defendants. } In Chancery.

THIS cause was this day heard on the bill, answers, replications thereto, exhibits, and the proceedings in the suit lately depending in this court, between Robert Bird, against Josiah Watson and John Love, and was argued by counsel. On consideration whereof the court not now deciding on the respective claims of the parties to the lands in the proceedings mentioned, doth adjudge, order and decree, that the marshal of this district, or one of his lawful deputies, (after having advertised the time and place of such sale for five weeks successively in one or more newspapers printed in the town of Alexandria and city of Washington) do expose to sale, at public auction, the tract of land in the proceedings mentioned, called *Buckland*, either altogether or in parcels as the parties may agree; or in case of their disagreement, in the way he may think will most enhance the price thereof, upon the following terms, to wit—One-fifth part of the purchase money agreed to be paid therefor, to be in cash, and the balance in four equal annual payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually paid, taking bonds with sufficient securities from the purchaser or purchasers, payable to the marshal, for the use of such of the parties to this sale, and the sale aforesaid, as may hereafter be adjudged entitled thereto, and retaining the title to the said lands as security for the payment of the said annual instalments, and in case default be made in the said payments, or either of them that shall fall due that the said tract of land, or the lot or lots for which the payments shall not have been made according to the tenor of the sale, be set up for public sale by the marshal, for ready money, after the time and place of such sale shall have been advertised in manner as aforesaid and the proceeds of sale to be applied to the discharge of the sums remaining due on the purchase of the said tract of land, or the lot or lots so to be sold, and the surplus, if any, to be paid to the original purchaser. And if the parties shall prefer the said tracts of land being sold in two or more lots, or the marshal or his deputy who may act, shall be of opinion in case of their disagreement, that the value of the said tract of land will be enhanced by a division thereof, the court doth direct that he have the same divided into as many lots as the parties shall agree on, or he think best, by the surveyor of the county of Fauquier, and sell the same so divided, and that he bring the said bonds and pay the money so to be received in cash at the sale, after having defrayed the expences thereof and of the division if any shall be made into court, subject to its future order, and the marshal is directed to report his proceedings to the court; and the court doth further order and decree, that the defendants, trustees for Mrs. Watson, be permitted to reap and carry off the now growing crop from the said lands, and that the marshal sell the same, subject to that privilege, and this is to be without prejudice to any suit that Robert Bird, Bird, Savage and Bird may hereafter bring claiming the profits of the said lands, against the said defendants, trustees as aforesaid.

A copy. Test.

WM. MARSHALL, *Clk.*

IN pursuance of the foregoing decree will be sold the *land and premises* therein mentioned, called Buckland, lying in the counties of Fauquier and Prince William.—The sale will be made on the premises, on the 16th day of May next, and the land will be sold entire, or in lots, as may be thought proper on the day of sale.

Also, Under a decree of the said court, pronounced at the May term, 1803, between Robert Bird, plaintiff, against Josiah Watson and John Love, defendants, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, *a tract of Land*, lying in the county of Westmoreland, called Chantilly. The sale will be made on the premises, on the 12th day of May next.

Benjamin Mosby, D. M.

for Jos. Scott, M. V. D't.

[March 24] 2awts

Just Received,

And For Sale by COTTOM & STEWART,

Carr's Stranger in Ireland.

(Price One Dollar.)

Just Received,

And for Sale by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, King-street,

The New Week's Preparation

for a worthy receiving of the *Lord's Supper*. Recommended to the devout in general, and particularly to the members of the Protestant Episcopal Churches of the United States of America. Consisting of meditations and prayers for the morning and evening of every day in the week, with forms of examination and confession of sins; and a companion at the altar, directing the communicant in his behavior and devotion at the Lord's table. Also, instructions how to live well, after receiving the holy sacrament. To which is added, a morning and evening prayer for the closet or family.

The Ready Reckoner, and Tradesman's Infallible Guide, in dollars and cents, with a variety of useful tables.

Murray's Grammar abridged; designed for the younger classes of learners.

R. Gray expects to receive, in a few days, Memoirs of Marmontel.

April 29.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlop*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,
William Herbert, } *Ex'rs.*

April 6. 3taw

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28. eo

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, stoo spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

Col. Burr's Examination.

JUST published by S. GRANTLAND, Richmond, "The Examination of Col. Aaron Burr, before the Chief Justice of the United States, upon the Charges of High Misdemeanor, and of Treason against the United States; together with the ARGUMENTS of COUNSEL and OPINION of the Judge. With an Appendix, containing the Opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Judge Marshall, in the case of Bollman and Swartwout."

☞ A few Copies of this interesting Pamphlet are for sale at this Office and at Mr. Gray's Book-Store.

April 18.

Hugh Smith

HAS ON HAND,

A very large and general assortment of

EARTHEN WARE, GLASS, AND CHINA.

He informs his friends that the business in future will be carried on in partnership with *JOHN WYLD*, and hopes that a strict attention to the execution of their orders will merit a continuation of their favors.

April 20. 2aw3w

The Subscriber

Offers for sale, on moderate terms, for cash, or on a short credit,

4,500 feet of St. Domingo WOOD, *(Mahogany)*—and 4,500 feet Bay WOOD.

JOHN MUIR.

N. B. He still continues the *Cabinet and Chair Manufactory*, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, on Royal-street, next door to Horsburgh and Calder's store.

April 28. eo3tlaw3t

Third and Last Notice.

ALL persons who have unsettled accounts or are indebted to the late firm of *Macleod & Lumsdon* are requested to come forward and adjust the same with the subscriber by the 20th May next—otherwise suits will commence against all delinquents, as the business of said concern must be closed with the administrators of the late John Lumsdon

Daniel Macleod,

Surviving partner of Macleod & Lumsdon

April 14. 2aw20My.

☞ A Bargain.

I WILL dispose of my *TAN-YARD*, in the town of *Dumfries*, together with all the stock of *Leather* and *Bark* now on hand.—The House and Lot will be sold on a liberal credit, or exchanged for Wet Goods—the stock of Leather and Bark may be had with the Lot, for which cash must be given. A description is deemed unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will certainly view the property first. I will only add that, the house is convenient and comfortable, and the yard supplied with every utensil necessary for the tanning business.

Thomas Jacob.

Dumfries, March 14. [18] 2awtf

N. B. The House and Lot will be sold low for cash.

Robert Gray,

BOOKSELLER, King-street, Alexandria, Has just received from New-York,

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS:

SECRET HISTORY of the court and cabinet of St. Cloud; Watts's logic; Misses' magazine; Bell's British theatre, bound in calf and elegantly gilt; Took's pantheon; Saurin's sermons; Sherlock on death; pocket bibles assorted; Gellie's Greece, elegantly bound; Cowper's poems, calf gilt; life of Petrarch, calf gilt; Fool of quality; Tom Jones; Humphrey Clinker; Marmontell's memoirs, 4 vols, fine London edition, elegantly bound, only one copy received; Marmontell's moral tales; Mysteries of Udolpho; Peregrine Pickle; Roderick Random; McLaurin's algebra; Bonnycastle's algebra; nautical almanacks for the year 1807; Edinburgh new dispensatory; Brown's elements of medicine; Bennet's letters; Burgh's dignity of human nature; Berkley's minute philosopher; Paley's natural theology; Denman's midwifery; Wallis on diseases; Burton's lectures: Dwight's geography; Griffith's letters; Bell on ulcers; Steuben's military discipline; Stephen's artillery discipline; shipwreck, a poem; Shakespeare's works; children of the abbey; Olney Hymns; Cicero Delphini; Quincey's lexicon; Franklin's works, 3 vols. octavo, [London] Parkin's tour; memoirs of Talleyrand.

Lately received from Philadelphia,

Brooke's general gazetteer; Bell's surgery; Mrs. Chapone's letters; Goldsmith's Rome abridged; Lavoiser's chemistry; medical pocket book; Milton's works; Plutarch's lives; Rollin's ancient history; Pontius's sermons; Marsillon's sermons; Thompson's seasons; Young's Night Thoughts; domestic encyclopaedia; history of America, and the life of William Pitt.

ON HAND,

A selection of the British classics, in 70 vols. bound in calf and ornamented with plates; Mavor's voyages and travels, in 25 vols. with plates, and bound in calf; Mavor's universal history, 25 vols. in boards.

Dr. Rees's cyclopaedia, vol. 3d. part 1st, is expected by the first arrival from Philadelphia. Subscribers who have not received the former numbers are requested to send or call for them immediately for their own convenience as they will find it more difficult to get for 4 or 5 numbers at a time than for one.

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